In addition to the above, the National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour has also indentified 100 districts which have the highest incidence of child labour in the country. It has been decided that projects to eliminate child labour in hazardous occupations will be started as per the National Child Project Scheme in these districts. A Workshop of these 100 District Collectors is to be held in New Delhi on 13-14th September, 1995. The concerned Collectors have been requested to prepare project proposals in their respective districts based on the National Child Labour Project Scheme. An allocation of Rs. 34.4 crores has been made for the current year to undertake projects for children withdrawn from work.

Statement

STATE/DISTRICT-WISE DATA WITH HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF CHILD LABOUR AS PER 1981 CENSUS

State	District	Child Labour
Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	127141
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	123438
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	116945
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	113630
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	98800
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	97844
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	94155
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	92992
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	92897
Andhra Pradesh	Keishna	92044
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	88880
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	84298
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakaptnam	84191
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	78133
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	76411
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	74859
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	73408
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	71311
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	68252
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayanagaram	65254
Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	61106
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	60884
TOTAL (AP)		1936873

Modernisation of TISCO

1451. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pelased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has been directed by the Prime Minister to take into account the views of the Labour Ministry before arriving at a decision on modernisation of TISCO;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by his Ministry on the problem; and

(c) on what consideration the Planning has been consulted when the

modernisation of TISCO is the prime concern of the Steel Ministry and the Cabinet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) TISCO being a private company, Planning Commission is not involved in its modernisation programmes, except as a member of the official level Steel Development Fund Management Committee Chaired by Steel Secretary.

Shortage of wagons in CIL

1452. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) is unable to meet its coal movement target to different State Electricity Board in view of the shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to assist Coal India Limited for improving the movement of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) Though Coal India Limited (CIL) has been facing shortages in wagon supply in certain specific coalfields, it has been able to achieve the targeted levels of supply to the power sector during the 1st quarter of 1995-96 (i.e., from April-June, 1995). During this period the despatches of coal to power sector from CIL sources had been 39.88 million tonnes as against the target of 39.12 million tonnes, thus achieving 102% of targeted supply.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Railways to increase supply of wagons to the required levels.

Imbalance in Growth of Tea Industry

1453. SHRI BHAGWAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing imbalance in the growth of tea industry in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the performance of tea industry in terms of production export has been assessed;

(d) if so, the details in this regard during the last three years; and

(e) the specific steps taken/proposed to be taken for the adequate growth in the production and export of tea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) While production of tea in the country has registered 1.52% growth rate during the last one decade, there has been a decline in volume of exports of tea in recent years. However, export earnings from tea during this period have registered a growth of 1.86%.

Reasons for decline in exports during these years have been lower imjports by Russia & CIS countries on account of their internal economic problems; lower imports of tea by Iran, Egypt and Saudi Arabia; and competition from other tea producing countries.

Data indicating production and export of tea during the last 3 years is as follows:

Qty. Mn. Kgs.
Val. Rs. crores

Year	Prod.	Export Qty.	Val.
1992	732.32	174.96	995.33
1993*	758.06	175.32	1161.36
1994*	743.78	146.46	900.68

(e) In order to increase production, Tea board has been operating various developmental schemes. The Board has also prepared a perspective plan to increase production of tea which includes short term measures such as optimisation of inputs and improved agricultural practices; medium term measures such as